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GEOGRAPHY

—:OF:—

VIRGINIA.

—BY—

JULIA R. HENNING.





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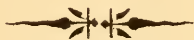
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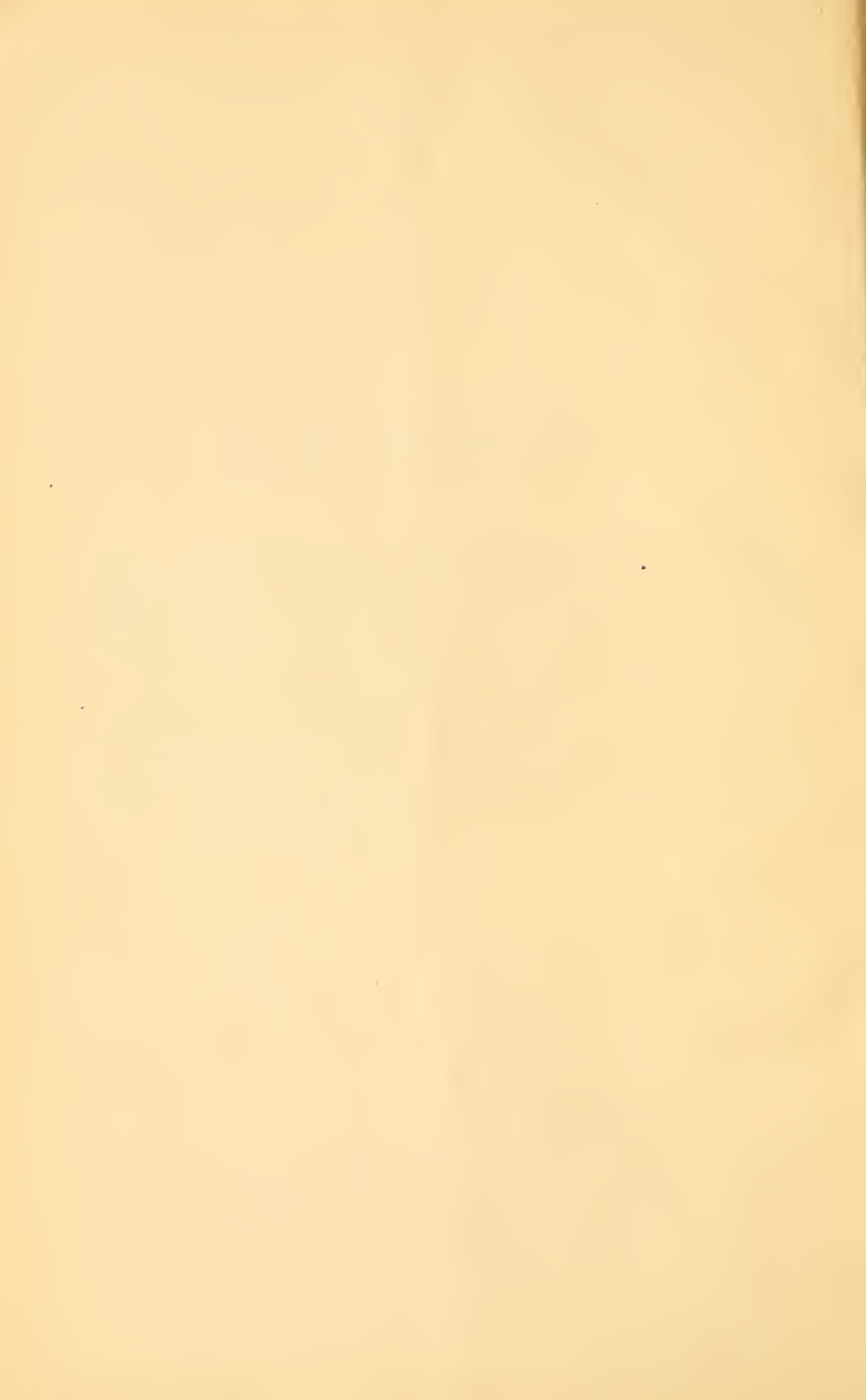
JULIA R. HENNING.



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Geography of Virginia.



MAP QUESTIONS.

1. Trace the outline of Virginia on the map, and tell what object it resembles in *shape*.
2. Bound Virginia.
3. What river separates Virginia from Maryland?
4. What four mountain ranges lie on the boundary?
5. Into how many counties is the state divided?
6. Name the largest (*Rockingham*). What is its principal town? (*Harrisonburg*).
7. Name the smallest county (*Alex.*). What important city is situated in this Co.? (*Alexandria*).
8. What two counties lie east of Chesapeake Bay?
9. What name is often given to this part of the state? (*The "Eastern Shore."*)
10. Name the most northerly county. What is its chief town? (*Winchester*).
11. What is the most easterly county? The most westerly?
12. Which border Chesapeake Bay on the west?
13. Which lie on the Potomac?
14. Which touch North Carolina? West Virginia? Tennessee? Kentucky?
15. Point out the county in which you live, and bound it.
16. Name its chief city or town. Its farm products.
17. What streams drain it?
18. What ranges of mountains cross Virginia.
19. In what counties are *Balsam Mt.*; *White Top*; *Elliotts Knob*; *Peaks of Otter*; *Luray Cave*; *Natural Bridge*; *Natural Tunnel*?
20. Name the mineral springs of Bath Co.; of Rockingham Co.

21. What rivers of Virginia empty into Chesapeake Bay, and in what general direction do they flow?
22. Describe the James, the most important river of Va.
23. Name its *five* principal branches (*C., N., R., C. App.*)
24. What rivers form the Roanoke? The York? The Rappahannock?
25. Describe the Shenandoah river.
26. What three branches of the Tennessee R. rise in the southwestern part of the state?
27. Where is Lake Drummond?
28. What small mountain-lake is in Giles Co.?
29. Where is Old Point Comfort?
30. Describe Hampton Roads. What is it?
31. What two capes at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay?
32. Locate the Dismal Swamp.
33. What health resort on the coast of Princess Anne Co.?
34. Name and locate the capital of the State.
35. Name two seaport cities, and tell where they are.
36. What town is situated at the head of York River?
38. Where is Mt. Vernon, the residence and burial-place of Washington?
37. In what county were *George Washington* and *Robt. E. Lee* born?
39. Where is Red Hill, the home of Patrick Henry? (*Charlotte Co.*)
40. In what county is Montpelier, once the home of James Madison? (*Orange Co.*)
41. Point out Monticello, the residence of Thos. Jefferson.
42. Where is Charlottesville, the seat of the University of Va.?
43. Locate Farmville; Roanoke; Lynchburg; Petersburg; Newport News; Fredericksburg; Gordonsville; Lexington; Staunton; Jamestown; Danville; Manchester.
44. Name the principal railroads of Va.
45. Over what lines and through what towns would you pass in going from Richmond to Washington? From Richmond to Staunton? From Norfolk to Washington?
46. On what waters would you sail in going from Richmond to Baltimore? From Richmond to Washington? From Norfolk to Washington?

VIRGINIA.

Lat.—36°31' to 39°27' N.
 Long.—75°13' to 83°37' W.

} Area.—42,450 square miles.
 } Population (1890),—1,655,980.

SITUATION—SIZE.

VIRGINIA lies on the eastern coast of the United States, midway between Maine and Florida, and is the most southern of the Middle Atlantic group of States. If a line were drawn through Virginia, and extended around the earth from east to west, it would pass through *China, Asiatic Turkey, Greece*, and the southern part of *Spain*—showing that these countries are in the same latitude as Virginia; that is, they are the same distance from the equator. Virginia is surrounded on all sides, except the extreme east, by the states of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Maryland.

The Atlantic Ocean washes the eastern coast for a distance of *120 miles*.

The *southern boundary-line*, separating Virginia from North Carolina and Tennessee, is *440 miles* long. The *greatest length of the State*, from Accomac Co. (on the Atlantic) to Lee Co. (in the southwest corner), is *475 miles*. Its *greatest width* from north to south is *192 miles*. The boundary line of the entire state is *1400 miles long*.

The territory of Virginia measures 42,450 square miles, 2,325 square miles being water. A square mile is equal to a square which is a mile long and a mile wide. It would take 42,450 squares of this size to cover the whole surface of Virginia.

The state contains twenty-five and one-half million acres of land, about one-third of which is cultivated.

Virginia ranks *twenty-ninth* among the states of the Union in size; in population, *fifteenth*.

Questions:—Where does Va. lie? To what group of states does it belong? What countries are in the same latitude as Va.? What states surround it? (Point out these on the map.) How long is the Atlantic coast line? What is Virginia's greatest length? Its greatest width? What is the length of the entire boundary line? How many square miles of surface has Virginia? How much is water? What is a square mile? How many acres of land in the state? How much is cultivated? How does Va. rank among the states in size? In population?

MOUNTAINS AND NATURAL WONDERS.

The **Mountain Ranges** of Virginia belong to the *Appalachian System*. They are the Blue Ridge, the great North or Shenandoah Mts., the Alleghanies, and the Cumberland Mts. The highest peaks

are Balsam Mt., (Grayson Co.); White Top, (Grayson Co.); Elliotts Knob, (Augusta Co.); Peaks of Otter (Bedford Co.). The mountain scenery of Virginia is grand and beautiful beyond description. The greatest natural wonder in the state is the *Natural Bridge*, over Cedar Creek, in Rockbridge county. The "bridge" is a huge mass of rock spanning the bed of the creek at a height of 215 feet. A wagon-road leads over the top, which is so wide that one might cross it without noticing any difference between it and the surrounding country. Within a short distance of the Bridge is the *Isabella Stairway*, a natural *underground* flight of stone steps. The staircase begins in a beautiful cavern, and winds upward under numerous arches for a distance of 400 or 500 feet, opening at last to the sky. This is, perhaps, the only natural underground stone stairway ever discovered.

The *Natural Tunnel*, in Scott Co., is somewhat like the Natural Bridge—being longer, though not so high. Through it runs a branch of the Clinch river.

Other places of interest are *Luray Cave*, in Page county, and *Weyer's Cave* and the "*Chimneys*," both in Augusta Co. The "Chimneys" are *rocky columns* 70 to 80 feet high.

Questions.—To what system do the mountain ranges of Virginia belong? Name the ranges. Name the highest peaks in the state? What can you say of Virginia's mountain scenery? What is the greatest natural wonder in the state? Where is it? Describe it? Describe the *Isabella Stairway*. How long is it? Describe the Natural Tunnel, in Scott county. Name other interesting places in Virginia. What are the "Chimneys," and where are they?

RIVERS.

Few countries are as well watered as the state of Virginia. Its rivers belong to two great systems. Those that flow down the eastern slope of the mountains and find their way to the Atlantic ocean belong to the **Atlantic System**.

The rivers that flow westward and empty into the Ohio belong to the **Ohio System**.

The principal **Atlantic** rivers are the Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, York, Chowan, James, and Roanoke. The last two extend their course into North Carolina, and reach the ocean by way of Albemarle Sound.

The Roanoke River, in the beginning of its course, bears the name

Roanoke. Farther east, it is called the *Staunton*; but, on uniting with the Dan River, it takes again its old name, Roanoke, and flows through North Carolina to Albemarle Sound. The James River, crossing the state from west to east, divides the state into two parts. *Northside Virginia* is the name given to the land north of the river, while that on the south is called *Southside Virginia*.

The branches of the **Ohio** River that are in Virginia are the New, Big Sandy, and Tennessee. The Virginia branches of the Tennessee are the Holston, the Clinch, and Powells Rivers. These rivers, with hundreds of smaller streams, *drain* and *water* the land, afford the best *water-power* for manufacturing, and furnish excellent means of *transportation* (carrying things from place to place).

Questions—To what two systems do the rivers of Va. belong? What rivers belong to the Atlantic System? To the Ohio? Name the Atlantic rivers. What are the different names of the Roanoke? How is the state divided by the James? Name the rivers of the Ohio System that are in Virginia. What branches of the Tennessee are in the state? Give *four* uses of the Virginia rivers.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Virginia varies in different parts of the State, on account of the difference in surface. The lowlands of the *east* are *warm*, while the more elevated *western* sections are *cool*. The mountainous regions are particularly healthful. Afton, in the Blue Ridge, is noted for having the driest mountain air of any known place.

The distribution of rain, the light snows, and the short, mild winters are highly favorable to *agriculture* (tilling the soil), which is the chief occupation of Virginia. More than half the laboring people of the state are engaged in farming.

Questions—Is the climate of Virginia alike in all parts of the state? Why does it vary? Where is it warm, and where cool? What part of the state is particularly healthy? What things are favorable to agriculture in Va.? What is agriculture? What is the chief occupation in Va.? How many of the people are farmers?

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The soils of Virginia are rich and suited to all kinds of crops, the staple products being *corn, oats, wheat, and tobacco*. The finest tobacco in the United States is raised in *Middle Virginia* and *Piedmont*. Coarser grades are produced in the sections west of Piedmont.

Cotton is cultivated south of the James.

Grains are raised in all parts of the state, the largest crops being those of the *Great Valley*. Fine *hay* is made in *Piedmont* and *the Valley*, and excellent *wine* in *Tidewater* and *Piedmont*.

Other farm products are butter, cheese, honey, and maple-sugar. Wild fruits abound—cherries, plums, grapes, crab-apples, persimmons, berries of all kinds, &c. These are dried and canned in large quantities. Many plants furnish useful *dyes* and *medicines*. Beautiful wild flowers spring up everywhere, converting the whole country into one vast garden of bloom and fragrance.

The forests of Virginia yield valuable *timber*. Here we find the yellow pine, cedar, cypress, locust, gum, juniper, mulberry, oak, maple, birch, &c. Three other important forest productions are *oak-bark* (used in tanning and dyeing), *charcoal*, and *sumac leaves*.

Questions.—To what kind of crops are the rich Virginia soils suited? Name the chief products. Where is the finest tobacco raised? What sections produce the coarser grades? Where is cotton cultivated? Where are the grains produced, and what is the chief grain section? Where is fine hay made? Wine? Name other farm products. Give names of some of the fruits that grow wild. How are these prepared for use? What are made from many plants? For what are the forests valuable chiefly? Name the principal forest trees. Name three other forest products. For what is oak-bark used?

BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS.

Along the coast and among the mountains are found the black bear, the deer, lynx, and wild-cat.

The fur-bearing animals are the otter, beaver, and mink. Foxes, raccoons, hares, squirrels, and opossums are seen in all parts of the state.

The poisonous serpents are the rattle-snake, copperhead, and moccasin.

The "game birds" of Tidewater are *swans, geese, canvas-back ducks, teal, brant, &c.*

*Turkeys, pheasants, and partridge*s abound in the inland counties.

In addition to these, numerous song-birds throng the fields and woods, and fill the air with sweetest melody. Chief among these is the mocking-bird, so named because in its singing it imitates, or "mocks," all other birds, besides giving voice to its own natural, delightful tones.

Questions—Name four wild animals of Va. Which are the fur-bearing animals? What wild animals are found in all parts of the state? Name the poisonous serpents, What are the game-birds of Tidewater? Of the inland counties?

MINERALS.

Virginia is richer in minerals than any other land of its size, and is first among the states in the variety and beauty of its building-stones. There is every reason why mining should become one of the most important industries of the state.

The principal metals are gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, zinc, plumbago, cinnabar, cobalt, tin and manganese.

Granite of finest quality, brownstone, and sandstone are the principal building-stones.

Other minerals found in the state are marble, salt, coal, mica, ochre, asbestos, whetstone, soapstone, emery, white glass sand, kaolin, (fine white clay, from which china-ware is made), brick and fire clays, roofing-slates, gypsum, marl, greensand, &c.

Iron occurs in every part of the state *except Tidewater*, while the first successful iron furnaces in America were established in Middle Virginia. The largest deposits of *coal* are in *Middle Virginia* and *Appalachia*.

Great quantities of *salt* are produced in the *Great Valley*, in Washington and Smyth counties. It is obtained by heating brine, which is raised from underground by means of artesian wells that penetrate a solid bed of rock-salt.

Lead occurs in many parts of the *Great Valley*, the richest mines being those of *Wythe Co.*

The fertilizing minerals (used for fertilizing the soil) are found chiefly in *Tidewater*. They are gypsum, marl, and greensand.

Mineral Springs abound in Virginia. The waters of these springs are used by many persons, instead of medicines, and are considered very healthful. The most noted are the Hot, Warm, and Healing Springs of Bath Co.; the Rockbridge Alum, Rockbridge Baths, and Cold Sulphur, of Rockbridge Co.; the Rawley Springs, of Rockingham Co.; the Alleghany Springs, of Montgomery Co.

Questions—What can you say of the mineral wealth of Virginia? Name the chief minerals. What are the principal building-stones? Name other minerals. What is kaolin? Where does iron occur? Where were the first successful iron furnaces in America? Where are the largest deposits of coal? What section and what counties produce large quantities of salt? How is it obtained? What section yields lead? In what county are the richest lead mines? Where are the fertilizing minerals chiefly found? Name them. Name some of the most noted mineral springs of Virginia. For what are the waters of these springs useful?

INDUSTRIES.

We have seen that *agriculture* (farming) is the chief industry of Virginia. *Manufacturing* and *commerce* are, however, largely carried on—also, *dairying*, *fishing*, and *stock-raising*. The extensive grass lands of the state afford excellent grazing for cattle. Horses, mules, sheep, hogs, milch-cows, oxen, and other cattle, are raised in great numbers.

In Virginia, the great quantity of *raw material*, the fine *water-power*, and the convenient ways of *transportation*, are favorable to manufacturing. By “raw material” we mean materials from which articles of use are manufactured—as, *raw cotton*, before it is made into cloth; *iron*, before it is manufactured into stoves, &c.

The principal manufactures are *tobacco*, *flour*, *iron*, *steel*, *cotton-goods*, *lumber*, and *leather*.

Other important manufactures are carriages, railroad cars, liquors, machinery, clothing, boots and shoes, farming tools, &c.

The fine *situation* of Virginia (in the middle of the Atlantic coast), her excellent *harbors*, her *rivers*, *railroads*, and *canals*, are great aids to the commerce of the state. Two ship canals—the “Albemarle and Chesapeake” and the “Dismal Swamp Canal”—greatly increase the trade in the eastern part of the state.

Norfolk and Portsmouth are the chief shipping-ports. The principal exports are *cotton, flour, tobacco, lumber, oysters, and early vegetables*. Va. flour is shipped in large quantities to southern countries, because it is not affected by the heat.

Questions—What is the chief industry of Va.? Name five important occupations. What makes Va. a good place for stock-raising? Name the live stock of Va. What three things are favorable to manufactures? Name others. What five things help the commerce of the state? Name two important canals in the eastern part. What are the chief shipping-ports of Va.? Name the principal exports. What is largely shipped to southern countries? Why?

RAILROADS.

The most important railroads of Virginia are the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac; the Richmond and Alleghany; the Richmond and Petersburg; the Richmond and Danville; Virginia Midland; Norfolk and Western; and the Chesapeake and Ohio. On the Ches. and Ohio R. R., at Greenwood Depot, near Afton, is the *oldest tunnel in the world*.

Questions—Name the principal railroads of Va.—Point them out on the map.

SURFACE AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.

The surface of Virginia shows *six* natural divisions that cross the state from northeast to southwest, and differ in *surface, climate, soil, and productions*. The land along the coast is a low plain, level with the ocean; but as we go westward it rises gradually, like a stairway, ending in ranges of high mountains in the western part of the state. These divisions, named in regular order from east to west, are **Tidewater Virginia, Middle Virginia, Piedmont, Blue Ridge, Great Valley and Appalachia**. *

Questions—Into how many sections (divisions) is Va. divided? In what direction do they extend? How do they differ? Describe the surface of Va. as we go from east to west. Name the six divisions in regular order.

* By law the state is agriculturally divided into three sections—Tidewater, Middle Virginia and the Great Valley.

TIDEWATER.

Tidewater is the name given to the eastern and southeastern part of Virginia, and comprises about one-fourth of the state. It extends one hundred miles back from the ocean, and is nearly as large as the whole state of Maryland. Its surface consists of *lowlands*, with marshy places along the coast. The western boundary of Tidewater is marked by a ridge of hills about 150 feet high. The rivers falling over the hills make excellent *water-power*, which assists greatly in manufacturing. On this account, the most important manufacturing cities of the state are situated along this line of hills between Tidewater and Middle Va. The eastern part of Tidewater is divided by **Chesapeake Bay**, which is 200 miles long and from 4 to 40 miles wide. For 70 miles of its length it lies altogether within the limits of Virginia, the rest of it being in Maryland. It drains parts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. It is navigable to its head for large vessels, and has many good *harbors*. Hampton Roads, at the mouth of James river, is one of the finest harbors in the world.

The bay is noted, also, for its fine *fish and oysters*, and is considered "the greatest oyster-bed in the world." From its waters millions of bushels of oysters are taken yearly, and are shipped chiefly to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. *Lobsters, crabs, and terrapins*, also, abound. More than *thirty* kinds of food-fishes crowd the waters of Tidewater Virginia, and are caught in thousands—among them, *mackerel, herring, shad, sturgeon, bass, and blue-fish*.

Old Point Comfort, on the bay, is a noted health resort.

In this section is **Dismal Swamp**, a vast *timber region* covering a tract of 300 square miles. Its rich, wet soil produces a thick growth of *cypress, cedar, juniper, and gum trees*, from which large quantities of *shingles, staves, railroad ties* and *ship lumber* are made.

Lake Drummond, the largest lake in Virginia, lies in the midst of Dismal Swamp. It is six miles in diameter, and is noted for the purity of its water, which will remain unchanged for years.

The soil of Tidewater is a *light, sandy loam, underlaid with clay*. It has been somewhat injured by the wrong kind of cultivation, but can be fertilized by using gypsum and marl. (*Loam* is earth which can easily be crumbled to dust.)

The chief productions are *fruits and early vegetables*, which are raised in "market-gardens" and shipped in large quantities to northern cities. This is called "*truckin*g," and is the most important industry of Tidewater. The trade in *strawberries, potatoes, and peanuts* is especially large. *Figs and pomegranates* thrive

well in the open air. Excellent *wine* is made from the Scuppernong grapes of this section.

Thousands of game-birds—*swans*, *geese*, *canvas-back ducks*, *teal*, *brant*, *sora*, &c—crowd the inlets and marshes, and are caught in large numbers.

To Tidewater belong the fertilizing minerals, *gypsum*, *marl*, and *greensand*.

Questions—What part of the state is called Tidewater? How wide is it? How large? Describe its surface. What marks the western boundary of Tidewater? How are these hills useful? How is water-power useful? Where are the chief manufacturing cities of the state situated? What large bay is in Tidewater? How long and how wide is it? How much of it lies in Va.? What states are drained by it? What is its principal harbor? For what is the bay noted? (Ans.—Good harbors, fine fish and oysters.) Where are the oysters shipped? A *crustacean* is an animal having a crust-like shell. Name three crustaceans of Chesapeake Bay. How many kinds of food-fishes in the waters of Tidewater? Name some. What noted health-resort on the bay? What large swamp is in Tidewater? For what is it noted? How large is it? Describe its soil. What does it produce? What are made from the timber of its trees? What lake in Dismal Swamp? For what is it noted? Describe the soil of Tidewater. How can it be fertilized? What is loam? What are the chief productions? Name an important industry of Tidewater. What is “trucking”? What tropical fruits thrive in the open air? What is made from Scuppernong grapes? Name six game birds of Tidewater. What minerals are found in this section?

MIDDLE VIRGINIA.

Middle Virginia, beginning at the head of tidewater, is from 25 to 100 miles wide. Its *surface* is broken by ridges of hills, with broad, fertile valleys between them. This we call “*rolling land*,” on account of its wavy, or rolling, appearance.

The soil of Middle Va. is enriched by *sandstone* rocks that are decomposed in the ground. It produces chiefly *corn*, *wheat*, and *tobacco*. This tobacco (called “Virginia Leaf”) is, like that of Piedmont, the finest raised in the United States.

The deposits of *iron* and soft *coal* in Middle Va. are extensive and valuable. *Gold* is found in considerable quantities.

Questions—Where does Middle Va. begin? How wide is it? Describe its surface. What is “rolling land”? Describe the soil. Name

the chief productions. What is the tobacco of Middle Va. and Piedmont called, and what can you say of it? What minerals are found in Middle Va?

PIEDMONT.

Piedmont, the next division to the west, extends in a southwesterly direction throughout the length of the state, and is only about 25 miles wide. The word "Piedmont" means "foot of the mountain," and this division is so called because it lies at the base, or "foot," of the Blue Ridge mountains. Its surface is varied by *hills, mountain spurs, valleys and plains*. Like Middle Va., it increases in height toward the west.

The soil in Piedmont (reddish in color) is enriched by *sandstone*, and produces *grains, fruits, grasses*, and *tobacco* of the finest quality. The heavy crops of grasses afford fine pasturage for cattle, and excellent *hay* is made.

Questions—What division lies west of Middle Va.? In what direction does it extend? How wide is it? Why is Piedmont so called? Describe its surface. What part of it is highest? What is the soil? Name the productions. Give two uses of fine grasses.

BLUE RIDGE.

Towering on the western side of Piedmont is **Blue Ridge**, a range of mountains that appear blue in the distance. This section is from 3 miles wide in the north to 20 in the south, where it spreads out in a plateau, or table-land. Its mountains increase in height toward the southwest, the loftiest peak being Balsam Mt. (5700 ft.). The soil of Blue Ridge, like that of Middle Va. and Piedmont, is enriched by *sandstone*. It produces *fruits, tobacco, grains* and *grasses*. The western slopes of the Blue Ridge are poor and unproductive.

The principal minerals are *copper* and *iron*.

Charcoal is made in large quantities in the forests of this section.

Questions—Describe the surface of Blue Ridge. How wide is it? In what part are its mountains highest? Name the loftiest peak. Describe the soil. Name the chief productions. What part of the Blue Ridge is unproductive? Give the principal minerals. What is made in the Blue Ridge forests?

GREAT VALLEY.

Lying between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies is the **Great Valley**, a long tract of *rolling country* 20 miles wide. It is a part of the great Appalachian Valley, that stretches from Canada to Alabama, and is watered by five great rivers—the *James, Staunton, Tennessee, New,* and *Shenandoah*. These furnish excellent *water-power*, and *drain* and *irrigate* (water) the land. The Valley is so fertile that it has been called “the garden of America.” Its soil is made rich by *limestone*, and produces fine *grains* and *grasses*—this being the greatest grain-producing section of the state, and an excellent place for *stock-raising*. The best of *hay* is cured from its grasses. The Valley abounds in minerals, the most important being *iron, coal, lead,* and *salt*.

Questions—Where does the Great Valley lie? Describe its surface. How wide is it? Of what is it a part? What large rivers water the Valley? Name three uses of these rivers. Why has the Great Valley been called “the garden of America”? Describe its soil. Name the productions, and tell the chief one. Name one important occupation of this section. What is made from the rich grasses? Give the principal minerals.

APPALACHIA.

Appalachia, the most westerly division of Virginia, is a mountainous section crossed by ranges of the Alleghany System, which enclose long and narrow valleys. Most of the valleys are fertile and well-watered. The soil is enriched by *limestone*, and yields heavy crops of fine *grasses*. Large numbers of *cattle* are raised in this section. Appalachia is noted for the richness and variety of its minerals, *coal* and *iron* being the most important. Its forests are extensive, and produce great quantities of valuable timber.

Questions—What is the most westerly division of Virginia? Describe its surface. What can you say of its valleys? What is the soil? Name the chief production. Is it a good place for stock-raising? If so, why is it? What can you say of the minerals of Appalachia? Of its forests?

EDUCATION.

Virginia has public free schools of the first rank. They are supported by taxation, and are controlled by a state Board of Education.

Among the most noted colleges of the state are William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, next to the oldest college in the United States; the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; the Washington and Lee University and the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington; the Female Normal School, at Farmville; Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland; Richmond College, at Richmond; Hampden Sidney, in Prince Edward county; Emory and Henry, in Washington county. There are, also, many excellent private schools and academies.

Questions.—What can you say of the free schools of Virginia? Name some of the colleges for higher learning?

GOVERNMENT.

Virginia is divided into ten congressional districts, and is represented in the national Congress at Washington by two Senators and ten Representatives—twelve in all.

The chief officers of the state government are a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, and an Attorney-General, elected by the people every four years; a Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Railroad Commissioner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a Commissioner of Agriculture.

The laws of the state are made by the Legislature, which meets at Richmond every two years. It is composed of 40 Senators, who are elected every four years, and 100 Delegates, who serve terms of two years.

There are a supreme court, circuit, county, and corporation courts, presided over by judges who are appointed by the Legislature.

Questions.—Into how many congressional districts is Virginia divided? How many representatives has Virginia in Congress? Name the chief officers in the state. How long is the Governor's term of office? Where and when does the Legislature meet? What is the Legislature? How many years do the Senators serve? The Delegates? Name the Virginia courts? Who appoints the judges?

HISTORY.

Virginia, often called "the Old Dominion," was settled by people from England. The state was named in honor of the English queen, Elizabeth, who was called "the *Virgin* Queen." The first permanent settlement was made at **Jamestown**, on an island in James river, in 1609. For a long time, the people struggled hard to secure safe and peaceful homes. They were forced to contend with hostile Indians, hunger, sickness, and exposure, with frequent quarreling among themselves. Had it not been for the efforts of Capt. John Smith, they would all have perished. However, the little colony grew and prospered. Settlements were made in other places, and, in time, Virginia became a great and powerful state. Soon after the Revolutionary War, which freed the American people from the rule of the English, Virginia gave from her own territory the lands out of which were formed some of the most important states of the Union. Many of the noblest and most noted men of our country have been Virginians, including seven presidents of the United States (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor). Among the famous names of later years are those of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson.

Questions.—What is Virginia often called? By whom was the state settled? In whose honor was it named? Where was the first lasting settlement made? Tell some of the trials of the new settlers. Who saved the people from perishing? What became of the little colony? What war freed the American people from the rule of the English? How did Virginia help in forming the states of the Union? How many presidents of the United States have been Virginians? Name them. Name two famous Virginians of later years.

CITIES.

Virginia has FIFTEEN cities, Richmond being the LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT.

Richmond (pop. 81,388) was founded by Col. Wm. Byrd, in the year 1737, and became the capital of the state in 1779. It is situated in Henrico county, on the north bank of the James river, at the head of tidewater. The falls of the river afford fine water-power, making Richmond a most important MANUFACTURING city. The chief manufactures are TOBACCO, FLOUR, IRON, MACHINERY and RAILROAD CARS. Other manufactures are cotton goods, stoneware, furniture and bedding, farming tools, coaches, wagons, fertilizers, bricks, steam engines, bark and sumac, saddlery and harness. Several important railroads and regular

lines of steamers connect the city with all parts of the Union. Hence, Richmond is not only a great MANUFACTURING place but also an important COMMERCIAL city.

It has many public buildings. The most interesting is the Capitol, standing in the center of a beautiful park, or "square." Many works of art (paintings, statuary, &c.,) grace the Capitol building and the grounds which surround it. Other public buildings are the City Hall, Post-Office, State Library, Governor's Mansion, Chamber of Commerce Building, City Jail, State Penitentiary, City Almshouse, Richmond College, Medical College, &c.

Richmond has many large and expensive public school buildings, and her free schools rank among the best in the country. Hollywood is the most beautiful cemetery.

Norfolk (pop. 34,871) is next to the largest city in Virginia, and is in Norfolk county, on the Elizabeth river, eight miles from Hampton Roads. It is the principal seaport city of Virginia, and is the place to which goods are sent from a large portion of the South and Southwest, to be shipped to other countries. It is connected with inland places by RAILROADS, with places along the coast by CANALS, and with foreign countries by lines of STEAMERS. Its situation is very favorable to COMMERCE. It exports COTTON, LUMBER, OYSTERS, FRUITS and EARLY VEGETABLES, and carries on a large trade in naval stores and groceries.

Among the public buildings of Norfolk are the City Hall, Masonic Temple, Court House and Custom House.

Petersburg (pop. 22,680) is in Dinwiddie Co., on the Appomattox River, 23 miles south of Richmond. The falls in the river make good water-power, and the chief manufactures are TOBACCO, FLOUR, and IRON. Cotton and tobacco are exported. This city exports more manufactured tobacco than any other city in the United States.

Lynchburg (pop. 19,709), in Campbell Co., on the south bank of the James River, is built on rising ground, in the midst of beautiful scenery. The water-power furnished by the river is of the finest, and TOBACCO, FLOUR, and IRON are manufactured.

Roanoke (pop. 16,159) is situated in Roanoke Co., on the Roanoke River. Its manufactures of IRON are very important.

Alexandria (pop. 14,339) is in Alexandria Co., on the Potomac River, seven miles below Washington. It manufactures FLOUR, MACHINERY, BRICKS, FERTILIZERS, and WOODEN-WARE, and carries on a large trade in COAL. It is noted for its excellent schools.

Portsmouth (pop. 13,268) is in Norfolk Co., on the Elizabeth River,

opposite the city of Norfolk, with which it is connected by a ferry. At Portsmouth are a dry dock, a U. S. Navy-yard, and a Marine Hospital. The city exports COTTON, LUMBER, and EARLY VEGETABLES.

Danville (pop. 10,305), in Pittsylvania Co., on the Dan River, is noted for its trade in TOBACCO.

Manchester (pop. 9,246) is in Chesterfield Co., on James River, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by several bridges. It manufactures TOBACCO, COTTON, PAPER, FLOUR, and IRON.

Staunton (pop. 6,975), in Augusta Co., is situated in the midst of a fertile and healthful region, and is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. It manufactures FLOUR, TOBACCO, and IRON.

Charlottesville (pop. 5,591) is in Albemarle Co., on the Rivanna River. It is the seat of the UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, one of the finest institutions of learning in America.

Winchester (pop. 5,196), in Frederick Co., has one of the largest bark and sumac mills in the country. Its manufactures are considerable.

Fredericksburg (pop. 4,528), in Spottsylvania Co., on the Rappahannock River, manufactures IRON, FLOUR, and PAPER. The city does a large trade in grain, flour, tobacco, and marble.

Bedford City (pop. 2,897), formerly called Liberty, is situated in Bedford Co., on the Norfolk & Western R. R. It manufactures TOBACCO and CIGARS.

Williamsburg (pop. 1,480), in James City Co., between the York and James rivers, is the oldest city in Virginia, and until 1779 was the capital of the state. It is noted for its William and Mary College, next to the oldest college in the United States, and for its Insane Asylum, the oldest in America.

QUESTIONS ON CITIES.

Richmond—By whom was Richmond founded? In what year? When did it become the capital? Where is it situated? What makes Richmond an important manufacturing city? What are its chief manufactures? Name others. What makes Richmond an important place for commerce? Describe the capitol building. Name other public

buildings. What can you say of the free schools of Richmond? Name the most beautiful cemetery?

Norfolk—What is next to the largest city in the state? Describe its situation. What kind of a city is Norfolk? How is it connected with inland places? With places along the coast? With foreign countries? What is its chief industry? Name its exports. What large trade does it carry on? Name some of its public buildings.

Petersburg—Where is it? Name its chief manufactures. What things are exported? What can you say of the tobacco trade?

Lynchburg—How is Lynchburg situated? How does the city get its water-power, and what does it manufacture?

Roanoke—Locate the city, and give its important manufactures.

Alexandria—Where is it? Name its manufactures. What important trade has it? What of its schools?

Portsmouth—Describe its situation. What is a ferry? Name three places of interest in Portsmouth. What are exports?

Danville—Where is Danville? For what is it noted?

Manchester—Describe its situation. What does it manufacture?

Staunton—How is it situated? Name its manufactures.

Charlottesville—Where is it? For what is it noted?

Winchester—Where is Winchester? What can you say of it?

Fredericksburg—Locate Fredericksburg. Name its manufactures. What trade has it?

Bedford City—What was the old name for Bedford City? Where is it situated? What does it manufacture?

Williamsburg—Where is Williamsburg? What can you say of it? For what two things is it noted?

LIST OF COUNTIES.

NAMES.	AREA IN ACRES.	POPUL A- TION.	NAMES.	AREA IN ACRES.	POPULA- TION.
Ac'-co-mac	252,945	27,277	King Will'-iam	172,433	9,605
Al'-be-marle	459,238	32,379	Lan'-cas-ter	80,486	7,191
Al-ex-an'dria	20,288	18,597	Lee	299,294	18,216
Al-le-gha'-ny	431,787	19,283	Lou'-doun	322,745	23,274
A mel'-ia	222,788	9,068	Lou-is'-a	286,445	16,997
Am'-herst	300,013	17,551	Lun'-en-burg	267,535	11,372
Ap-po-mat'-tox	203,679	9,589	Mad'-i-son	224,745	10,225
An-gus'-ta	605,015	37,005	Mat'-thews	53,515	7,584
Buck'-ing-ham	351,785	14,383	Meck'-len-burg	414,262	25,359
Bot'-e-tourt	394,092	14,759	Mid'-dle-sex	80,829	7,428
Bath	500,157	4,587	Mont-gom'-er-y	239,032	17,742
Bed'-ford	492,990	31,213	Nan'-se-mond	259,394	16,692
Bland	231,683	4,888	Nel'-son	288,127	15,356
Bruns'-wick	345,976	17,245	New Kent'	129,609	5,511
Buch-an'-an	639,262	5,867	Nor'-folk	229,647	77,038
Car'-roll	350,090	15,497	North-amp'-ton	113,255	10,313
Ches'-ter-field,	293,074	26,211	Nor-thum'-ber-land	118,197	7,885
Craig	238,781	3,835	Not'-to-way	224,966	11,582
Cul'-pep-er	237,635	13,233	Or'-ange	213,007	12,814
Car'-o-line	335,354	16,681	Page	174,572	13,092
Charles City	113,405	5,066	Pat'-rick	349,776	14,147
Char'-lotte	297,927	15,077	Pitt-syl'-van'-ia	628,134	59,941
Camp'-bell	325,599	41,087	Pow'-ha-tan	162,816	6,791
Clarke	109,173	8,071	Prince Ed'-ward	218,273	17,694
Cum'-ber-land	189,886	9,484	Prince George	171,016	7,872
Dick'-en-son	313,597	5,077	Prince Will'-iam	220,685	9,805
Din-wid'-die	326,075	36,195	Princess Anne	139,070	9,510
E-liz'-a-beth City	29,897	16,168	Pu-las'ki	195,763	12,790
Es'-sex	160,667	10,047	Rap-pa-han'-nock	175,601	8,678
Fair'-fax	259,362	16,655	Rich'-mond	117,252	7,146
Fau-quier'	413,697	22,590	Ro-a-noke'	195,581	30,101
Flu-van'-na	180,009	9,508	Rock'-bridge	401,569	23,062
Floyd	238,348	14,405	Rock'-ing-ham	606,775	31,219
Frank'-lin	453,200	24,985	Rus'-sell	370,153	16,126
Fred'-er-ick	278,169	17,880	Scott	335,427	21,694
Green'-ville	186,728	8,230	Smyth	310,926	13,360
Gray'-son	261,686	14,394	Shen-an-do-ah'	354,598	19,671
Giles	178,604	9,958	South-amp'-ton	369,618	20,078
Gooch'-land	107,016	5,622	Staf'-ford	163,908	7,362
Greene	135,345	11,653	Spott-syl'-van'ia	258,879	14,233
Glouces'-ter	240,347	9,000	Sur'-ry	138,131	8,256
Hal'-i-fax	516,961	34,324	Sus'-sex	298,062	11,100
Han'-o-ver	292,569	17,402	Taze'-well	355,847	19,899
Hen-ri'-co	161,816	103,394	War'-ren	129,391	8,280
Hen'-ry	368,799	18,208	War'-wick	42,766	6,650
High'-land	264,911	5,352	Wash'-ing-ton	368,157	29,020
Isle of Wight	191,451	11,313	West-more'-land	141,983	8,399
James City	9,277	5,643	Wise	454,872	9,345
King George	111,676	6,641	Wyk	315,464	18,019
King and Queen	194,713	9,669	York	70,982	7,596

ERRATA.

Area

Augusta Co.—627,015 acres.

Rockingham Co.—690,560 acres.

Wythe Co.—315,464 acres.

SUMMARY.

APPALACHIA.	GREAT VALLEY.	BLUE RIDGE.	PIEDMONT.	MIDDLE VIRGINIA.	TIDEWATER.
10 to 50 miles wide. _____ Mountains. _____ Limestone. _____ Grasses and timber. _____ Iron and Coal.	20 miles wide. _____ Rolling Surface. _____ Limestone. _____ Hay. _____ Lead, Coal, Iron, and Salt.	3 to 20 miles wide. _____ Mountains. _____ Sandstone. _____ Fruits, Tobacco, Grains and Grasses. _____ Iron and Copper. _____ (Charcoal.	25 miles wide. _____ Hills, Valleys, Mountains and Plains. _____ Sandstone. _____ Fruits, Tobacco, Grains and Grasses. _____ Hay. _____ Wine.	25 to 100 miles wide. _____ Rolling Land. _____ Sandstone. _____ Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Coal, Iron, and Gold.	100 miles wide. _____ Lowlands (surface). _____ Light, sandy loam, under- laid with clay. _____ Fruits and Vegetables. _____ Gypsum and Marl. _____ Swans, Geese, Ducks, Teal, Brant, and Sora. _____ Trucking—Strawberries, Po- tatoes, and Peanuts. _____ Wine. _____ Pigs and Pomegranates. _____ Fish and Oysters.

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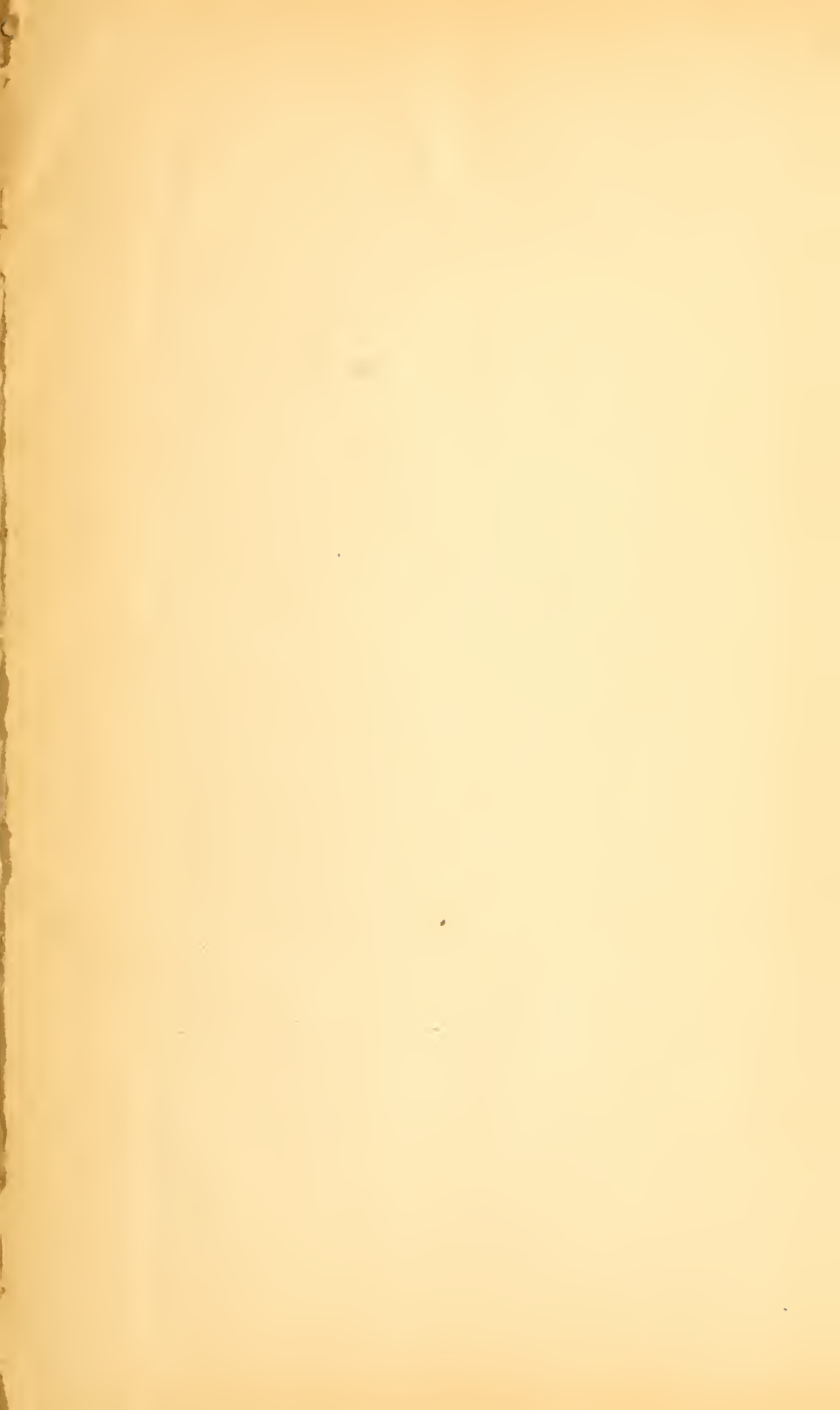
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